



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Luctuosum (1688 to 1698), reprinted from the nearly unique original (Boston, 1699) in the Boston Public Library, which has only a pen and ink title-page; but the present reprint omits Mather's sermon on "Observable Things" as not worth while. Mather himself reprinted the *Decennium* in his *Magnalia* (London, 1702), and it is also in the reprinted editions of that *magnum opus*, of 1820 and 1853.

The composite volume of *Narratives of the Indian Wars* has useful introductions and textual, personal, geographical, elucidative, and critical annotations that are valuable. The original Winthrop manuscripts in the Massachusetts Historical Society are rich in unprinted information on King Philip's War and the editor of this volume would have found in them the answers to some of his uncertainties. The information from Hennepin, which the editor could not locate in that author (p. 216, note 2), is from the *New Discovery* (ch. XXXVI., see Thwaites's edition, II. 590 ff.). A facsimile of the "White Hills" issue of the "Map of New-England" from the Boston edition, 1677, of Hubbard's *Narratives of the Troubles with the Indians*, is the frontispiece and principal reproduction presented. The volume has a good index.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

Athanase de Mézières and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1768-1780.

Documents published for the first time, from the original Spanish and French manuscripts, chiefly in the archives of Mexico and Spain; translated into English; edited and annotated by HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON, Ph.D., Professor of American History, University of California. In two volumes. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company. 1914. Pp. 351; 392.)

ROMANCE and diplomatic controversy have made prominent the deeds of La Salle and St. Denis on the early Louisiana-Texas frontier. The present publication is designed to do the same for a third Frenchman, whose active career belongs to the period when Louisiana was transferred to Spanish control. De Mézières facilitated this transfer, worked to attach the Indians to the new Spanish régime, explored the debatable ground between Louisiana and Texas, favored reciprocal commerce between the two provinces, and proposed measures to develop their common resources, control the Indians, and repel the advances of the dreaded English. Loyal to his native country, he so gained the confidence of his new superiors that they proposed to transfer him from Natchitoches to the governorship of Texas.

These facts and a wealth of similar data for the history of both provinces we may gather from these two substantial volumes, which may be regarded as a by-product of the Carnegie Institution, the universities of Texas and California, and the Bureau of American Ethnology. Professor Bolton combines the results of labors in these three fields, although emphasizing the last named, and utilizes as well the

publications of fellow-workers (some of them his students), to whom he makes generous acknowledgment. The work initiates a series to be known as *Spain in the West*, and the publishers have brought it out in a form worthy of their established reputation.

The brief preface is followed by an "Historical Introduction" of over a hundred pages that for the casual reader will constitute the most valuable feature of the work. The major portion of this is devoted to classifying and locating the Indian tribes of Texas and vicinity, during which the editor makes extensive use of data previously gathered for the Bureau of Ethnology. He describes French and Spanish efforts to control the Indians during the first century of contact, and the Spanish attempts to prevent contraband trade with the natives and with Santa Fé. With the transfer of Louisiana to Spain, that nation introduces a new Indian policy, and at the same time proposes to change the form of government for its frontier provinces. This policy is designed to secure the allegiance of the tribes newly brought under Spanish control; and to do so, the authorities plan to expel renegade creoles and intrusive Englishmen, regulate trade and inter-tribal relations, and assist, wherever possible, in civilizing the natives. De Mézières was a most fitting agent for this task, and the latter part of the introduction is devoted to a sketch of his career from 1769 to 1779, when he was thus engaged.

The documents, fifty-two in number, are largely from the Archivo General of Mexico, the Archivo General of Seville, the Archivo Historico Nacional of Madrid, and the Bancroft Collection, with two from the British Museum and one each from the Bexar Archives and the archives of the diocese of San Antonio, Texas. They are grouped in ten divisions, suggested by the Frenchman's manifold activities, and throw great light upon the contemporary political, social, and economic conditions of that frontier area. The portion printed does not include all the material relating to De Mézières, and the editor confesses that the task of selection has been a difficult one. One who feels overwhelmed by the mass of facts presented by the text and foot-notes, may be reassured by the carefully prepared index of more than fifty pages. This is doubly useful because the editor groups all variant spellings of Indian and other proper names and makes frequent cross-references. A good-sized map of Texas and the neighboring territory forms the frontispiece of the first volume. This is compiled from original data and shows the position of different tribal groups during the eighteenth century, together with settlements, missions, presidios, explorers' routes, and ordinary highways. A few signatures and one page of a report are given in facsimile.

Despite the abundant opportunity for errata, few are noted. Some in the first volume are corrected in the second. In addition typographical errors occur in volume I., page 84, where "1769" should obviously be 1760; on page 125, where the figures of the date "1777-5" should be transposed; and on page 127, note 152, where the Spanish form

"Sevilla" is used instead of the English. The reviewer notes that the titles of two articles cited in note 23, page 33, are not quite accurate. In the second volume, "volume I.", should be inserted in note 271, page 234. In general, however, one cannot speak too highly of the care and scholarship displayed by the editor in his task, and one will await with interest the appearance of succeeding volumes in a series that promises so much for the history of the Southwest.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

Jahrbuch der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois. Herausgegeben von JULIUS GOEBEL. [Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter, Jahrgang 1913, vol. XIII.] (Chicago: the Society. 1914. Pp. 359.)

THE present *Jahrbuch*, the second under the editorship of Professor Goebel, contains a well-sifted collection of studies and materials, without exception important and interesting. The first, by I. E. Voigt, is a welcome study of the life and works of "Talvj". This mystifying pseudonym, composed of the initials of her name, was used by Therese A. L. von Jakob, whose brilliant mind was a quickening force in Germany and America during the first half of the nineteenth century. She was the daughter of a German professor of philosophy at Charkov, at St. Petersburg, and at Halle. In 1826 Edward Robinson, instructor in Hebrew at Andover Seminary, came to Halle to study under Gesenius, and at the house of Professor von Jakob he met Therese, who became his wife in 1828. She came to America well fitted for active participation in the intellectual advancement of her adopted country. When her husband founded the *Biblical Repository* in 1831 (continued as the *Bibliotheca Sacra* since 1843), and made it the chief exponent of German theological and philosophical thought, his wife proved an able assistant, translating and interpreting the numerous German contributions to the review. Mr. Robinson became a pioneer and authority in the geography of the Bible; Talvj translated his work into German in 1853-1854. But this assistance by no means excluded independent literary effort. Admirable and sound is her best historical work (1847), *Geschichte der Colonisation von Neu-England, 1607-1692*, sympathetic, yet unbiassed and discerning. Novels depicting contemporary life, translations (as of Pickering's book concerning the languages of the American Indians, with annotations by Talvj), poems, and essays, flowed from her pen; she was an esteemed contributor to leading American and German magazines; and her personal influence was great during the period 1837-1863, when her husband was professor of Biblical literature at Union Theological Seminary in New York, and her home was the resort of men of letters and learning, and of students who sought inspiration and instruction. The second number in the *Jahrbuch* is a carefully written article by Albert J. W. Kern, on Jacob Leisler. This is followed by "Neue Dokumente zur Geschichte der Massenauswanderung im Jahre